

TAFT PRAISES YALE SPIRIT.

SECRETARY CHIEF FIGURE AT CINCINNATI DINNER.

gets an Enthusiastic Welcome From the Associated Yale Clubs of the West—Confirms His Speech to College Matters—President Hadley Also Speaks.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Some of the best traditions of the Sons of Old Yale were upheld tonight by stout hearts, voices and stomachs at the dinner of the third annual meeting of the western division of the Associated Yale Clubs at the Sinton Hotel. Secretary of War W. H. Taft, president of the association, was the jolly good toastmaster.

The Secretary's first appearance at the hotel where the business sessions were held was marked by great enthusiasm. His "good night" at the dinner was no less heartily responded to. There can be no doubt that the Secretary's budding Presidential boom was accelerated by today's and to-night's doings.

Close friends of the Secretary, it is said, headed off a movement by the Yale men to meet him at the railroad station this morning. The election of officers of the Yale Clubs resulted in E. S. Dickinson being western president; R. A. Harmon, vice-president; George Welsh, secretary, and C. A. Ode, treasurer, all from Cleveland. Cleveland was selected as the next place of meeting.

When Mr. Taft arose to speak at the dinner to-night there was a tumult. He said in his speech:

"I have an occasion like this is chiefly reminiscent, and it is not inappropriate therefore to invite your attention to the fact that in this city in December, 1881, in a law office in the Masonic Temple, was organized the first Yale Club that was formed anywhere in this country of the graduates of our alma mater, and that in this country were entering and leaving the ranks of the classes of 1883 and 1884 who were present at this meeting. From that time on the custom has become general in every community where there were Yale men everywhere. Yale men to form a Yale club and meet once a year at least to rejoice over the good fortune of the members in having such a mutual center. The custom has spread to alumni of other universities and colleges, who recognized the excellence of the new idea, and now it is general.

"An organization as this makes for the good of Yale in that it arouses interest in the university the country over, and it binds before the eyes of the fathers and mothers who are seeking a place in which to give their sons an education the fact that if they are fortunate enough to be able to send their sons to Yale, they will not only confer upon them all the benefits of a university education, but that they will also give to the sons the benefit of a great many of the best of the associations with their fellow alumni that no other university in this country can give. This statement with respect to the fact that binds Yale men the country over and its exceptional character is not the mere exaggeration of a convivial moment or the temporary inspiration of a moment of admiration, but it is just the truthful statement of a fact recognized not only by Yale men but by university men everywhere. What it is in the experience at Yale, in the atmosphere that surrounds the men, in the spirit that they imbibe, it makes them come to the fact that for year after year and decade after the college years have passed, it may be difficult to point out, but that it exists in one who has felt its influence, whatever his alma mater, can deny.

"It is true that so dear to our Yale life is the very roughness, the crudeness, and even the dissipation of our day that perpetuated in after life we are apt to regard as having been the best of which character was tested and strengthened and to think that their dissipation has taken away the flavor of the Yale life that created the Yale character. But this only the thought of one who answers the description *id est tempus acti*.

"It is not true that because hazing has disappeared because drunkenness is very much less, that therefore men may not develop rugged practical qualities fitted to the exigencies of after life, and that we ought to rejoice that the material growth of Yale since we were there has been paralleled by an improvement in the material growth of the nation. The change has not affected the spirit of independence, of self-reliance, of democracy that we all like to think is especially characteristic of Yale.

"Yale is not a sectarian institution. This is official, for it has come within the benefits of the Carnegie fund as a non-sectarian institution, and it is purely so. I was very much enlightened on this point at the last meeting of the corporation by a discussion with reference to the theological school at Yale—a discussion naturally carried on by the clerical members—and I was gratified by the broad, liberal and generous spirit taken by all the clerical members of the corporation with reference to the liberal instruction that should be given to those who are taking a theological education at Yale. My father when on the corporation had said to me that if ever I became a member I would find that the Yale men were not sectarian. The discussion was the most liberal one, and I think the discussion to which I have referred fully vindicated his judgment.

"The Yale men of the past half a century almost the only standard of excellence, almost the only measure of popular approval by the student body, was that of scholarship or literary excellence. Since that time interest in athletics has developed, and indeed interest in many other subjects that we properly call active interest in the life of the nation. Life generally has become more complicated and has presented more avenues for individual effort and individual application. Fifty years ago athletes have developed rapidly because they furnish a means of competition between our university and other institutions, and they have a spirit of competition there is apt to be going to extremes which needs moderation, but the Yale method of dealing with this has generally been to leave it to the student body a large discretion with the hope, which has been justified, that the public opinion of the country would have the sense to restrain the student and to place restraint upon excesses in respect to athletics.

"I have sometimes thought that there has been a change since my day in the college regard as granted by the students themselves for excellence in scholarship, and perhaps we are passing through a period in this respect from which there will be a reaction. I attended a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Association a few months ago, and was gratified to see the spirit of appreciation of high scholarship that was displayed by the large number of students whom I met on that interesting occasion, and was somewhat startled to hear Prof. Pack deliver an oration in a Latin the fine points and jokes of which I was for some reason not able to follow. I was fortunate enough to be able to give as an excuse that the pronunciation was very different from that which we learned from Tommy Thatcher in my day.

"Taken as a whole, Yale men are not wealthy. I think generally they have acquired more of influence than of money, and therefore we are not able to give as much to the university as she ought to have, but through the class organizations which are now taking an active interest in promoting the university at each class reunion such a fund as its members can raise I believe is a successful method has been brought about for materially improving the finances of the university.

"It is now more than a dozen years ago when the Yale men of Cincinnati met and passed a resolution that in their opinion the person to be selected to succeed President Eliot was Arthur Hadley of the class of '76. This was the first formal expression of opinion from any part of the country. We cannot say that his selection was due to that resolution, but we can take pride in the fact that that resolution expressed the general opinion of the alumni of Yale and of the corporation, and we can take further pride in the fact that the administration of President Hadley so abundantly furnished."

President Hadley said in his speech:

"We do not want the republic of letters to be organized too largely on State lines. We need to have places where the best men from different parts of the country can see each other and know each other, can talk together and play together, and can form a coherent public sentiment which shall prevent the possibility of that disruption, this element in our system, this danger to our national life, is furnished by a great endowed university like Yale. In no other place in the English speaking world do the students of such a wide range of geographical distribution; and in none, I believe, are they brought closer together in thought and feeling by the results of their studies.

"There are enough good Western men to go around among all the Eastern colleges, in this way, and in this way only, we continue to get a large body of men from all sections of the country which will give us in Yale, outside of the classroom, an intimate knowledge of the nation for its support. The West has reached a point where its rich men are already contributing largely, by gift or by subscription, to the great institutions in which they are interested. It is for you to build up a similar interest in national gifts and for Yale.

"There were numerous other speakers at the dinner, which lasted until midnight. At 8:30 o'clock this evening Secretary Taft, accompanied only by his brother Charles, visited the Pen and Pencil Club where a crowd of newspaper men awaited his coming. The Taft brothers would only linger a few minutes, drinking the toast of their hosts. Secretary Taft then excused himself. He was cheered to the echo.

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TAFT STAYS MUM ON POLITICS

CAREFUL TO AVOID ALL SUCH MATTERS ON OHIO TRIP.

His Eye Twinkles When Asked About His Mother's Opposition to His Presidential Candidacy—Proposition for Primaries Now Put Up to the Foraker People.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Secretary Taft arrived here from Washington this morning to remain in his home city until Tuesday, when he is to return to Washington. The Secretary said concerning the Ohio situation:

"I will not discuss politics in any manner during my present visit to Ohio."

Secretary Taft discussed the Panama Canal, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines freely. He also mentioned that he intended to leave for Manila on September 1, to be gone about eighty days and he also said that the American army would be withdrawn from Cuba by September 1, 1908. "Cuba is in splendid condition and affairs there are getting in better shape every day," said the Secretary. "The people are prospering and a permanent peace has settled upon the island. The American army will be withdrawn by September of next year."

The Secretary added that he would make three speeches on his present visit, one to the Yale Federation of Western Clubs to-night, for fifty years there has been a Taft of Hamilton county at New Haven. The other two speeches to be delivered by the Secretary are to be at Dayton to-morrow and on Monday evening to the business men of Cincinnati.

"Mr. Secretary," said a friend, "I see your mother has come out against you as a candidate for President and prefers that you should round out your career on the Supreme Court of the United States."

There came a gleam into the Secretary's eye which seemed to say that if he had the opportunity to see his mother he would be able to convince her that the Presidential chair was greater to be desired than the Supreme Court bench of the land. The Secretary replied that he had not seen his mother in some time. She is now living at Los Angeles.

The Secretary is looking splendid. He now weighs only 270 pounds. A year ago he tipped the beam at 320. He has lost none of his good nature. His mustache is slightly whiter, but its jaunty upward twist is there as of yore. Secretary Taft will go West in June to make addresses at the Minnesota and Iowa State universities, and will then go to New Haven for the Yale commencement exercises. Later he will visit Oklahoma to make a few speeches.

The Secretary has had a busy day. He presided at the dinner of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs at the Hotel Sinton and was received rapturously. He attended a reception of the Pen and Pencil Club, a newspaper organization of Cincinnati, and recalled the days when he was a newspaper reporter and said there were now in President Roosevelt's Cabinet two who were formerly newspaper reporters, Secretary Cortelyou and himself. To-night he spoke at the dinner of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs, but he talked only on college matters.

Arthur I. Vorys, the Secretary's political manager at Columbus, came to town to-day and discussed with him and his brother, Charles P. Taft, and others the political outlook in the State. Mr. Vorys had talked over at the Hotel Sinton and was received rapturously. He attended a reception of the Pen and Pencil Club, a newspaper organization of Cincinnati, and recalled the days when he was a newspaper reporter and said there were now in President Roosevelt's Cabinet two who were formerly newspaper reporters, Secretary Cortelyou and himself. To-night he spoke at the dinner of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs, but he talked only on college matters.

Under a decision of Attorney-General Wade Ellis the State cannot be saddled with the expense of these primaries, which all told might run up to \$80,000. Senator Foraker told Mr. Brown that Charles P. Taft was the financial backer of the Taft Presidential boom in the State and was worth \$300,000, and that \$40,000, half of the expense of the primaries, would be but a flea bite in his exchequer, whereas \$40,000, the remaining part of the expenditure, would be quite an outlay from the Foraker cash box. There are twenty-one members of the Executive committee, fourteen of whom are at present favorable to Foraker, but the Taft people insisted to-night that they had captured several members of the committee, and if a majority could be secured primaries would be called to test the strength of Foraker and Taft, even if Charles P. Taft had to shoulder the entire expense of \$80,000 for the primaries.

The Taft people want early primaries, and the Foraker people have adopted a Fabian policy, for the reason that sentiment in the State, according to Senator Foraker's daily visitors and the pyramid of letters he daily receives, is to the effect that a remarkably quick change in the political tendencies of the State has taken place because of President Roosevelt's apparently personal interest in the outcome of the contest.

The testimony of the Foraker men is that the Republicans of the State are reeling in their affairs and that this protest, now evidenced in talks of the Foraker men to him and in letters to Senator Foraker, will as time goes on become more emphatic and may become so pronounced as to be ultimately disastrous to Secretary Taft's cause in the State.

THEY LAUGHED AT THE COP

Who Told the Rah Rah Boys to "Move On"—No Crime, Said the Lieutenant.

William Kemel and Wilford Mucklow, students at Columbia University, laughed at a policeman who had ordered them to "move on" at the corner of 125th street and Eighth avenue. The two boys were part of a group that was engaged in initiating two members into one of the fraternities. Policeman Downey was sent out and he became so indignant that he marched the two boys to the West 125th street station. Lieut. Leary related to him, but he advised them against laughing at policemen.

SHOT BY WHITECAPPERS.

Wounded Man Tied to a Tree—Assailants Decide Not to Whip Him.

SPENCER, Ind., April 27.—About midnight last night eight masked men, first taking the precaution to cut the telephone wires by which a general alarm might be sounded, appeared at the home of John Laymon, a farmer, three miles west of this city, and aroused the family by knocking on the door. Laymon rushed to the door and found them tied to a tree. His children intended to give him a whipping with whips, but they yielded to his entreaties and went away. Laymon was assured into the house by members of his family and several of them called. Laymon has a wife and five children. There has been much feeling against him on account of scandalous stories.

WAS SHE SLAPPED?

No, Just Kissed on the Neck by the Boarder, Who Is Held for Assault.

Joseph Adinolfi appeared in the West Side police court yesterday morning because Mrs. Lucia Di Caperio of 200 West 125th street, who is complaining that she has slapped her face. But when Mrs. Di Caperio, who runs a boarding house and with whom Adinolfi boarded, testified she was kissing him on the neck.

"Oh, he just kissed me on the neck," she said, without malice.

"Kissed you on the neck," repeated the Magistrate. "Did you jump?"

Then he added, "890 bail for trial for assault."

Mrs. Di Caperio was surprised, and Adinolfi's friends hurried out for bail.

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STORY WON'T OBEY THE COURT

"I'LL MARRY AGAIN IF I CHOOSE," RE DECLARES.

Mme. Eames's Husband, From Whom She Is Divorced, Says the Judgment Which Prohibits Him From Marrying Is "Grotesque"—Testimony Put Away Sealed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—"It is all over," said Julia Story to-night, referring to the decree of divorce granted to her wife, Mme. Eames. He continued:

"I am very sorry, Mme. Eames was wrong. She was not injured. I gave my word of honor that never in act was she injured. I am a gentleman."

It cannot be expected that the proceedings before Referee Buck, I was not there. I had agreed not to contest the suit of Mme. Eames for she mentioned no names. I did not fear for myself, you understand, but I could not have any innocent woman brought into this terrible affair.

"Mme. Eames is a great artist, and as a result has the imagination in the superlative degree. Faced with all these attributes of genius, what is a poor gentleman with the reputation of innocent ladies to consider to do? Nothing but keep quiet. Quiet, therefore, I kept, and Mme. Eames is free once again. Had it not been that the reputations of innocent women would have suffered I assure you that I would not have kept quiet."

"What a sentence has been passed! Mme. Eames may do as she pleases, but I must live in single blessedness until death comes to her. Is it not grotesque? Have I not a heart?"

The foolish New York court—I snap my fingers at it. I do not recognize the court. For me it has no existence. Nor will it harm the woman who may hereafter become my wife.

"My reasons—they are these: For the sake of innocent women whom Mme. Eames has injured by her conduct, and for the sake of my own honor, I have decided to divorce her. I could not do so as an honorable gentleman appear before the court and answer Mme. Eames's charges. I cannot in justice to myself accept of a divorce. I shall marry again if I choose, marry whom I please, and I shall not be bound by the high court of New York and Mme. Eames to the contrary notwithstanding, and that is all there is to it."

The interlocutory decree of divorce granted by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in the case of Emma Story to marry again, was sealed, and the case, sealed, is locked in the safe in the Westchester County Clerk's office at White Plains and the name of the correspondent named by the plaintiff will never be known unless the case is reopened.

Extraordinary steps were taken to prevent any inkling as to the contents of the decree. Counsel for the plaintiff and for the defendant and the reporter, Frank M. Buck, were present when the papers were filed and they saw that everything except the decree was sealed. To guard against any possible attempt to break the seals one of the lawyers insisted on making the impression of his seal in the hot wax.

"These papers must be kept secret," said one of the attorneys. "Don't let the reporters see them."

Justice Tompkins said that after reading the evidence he had decided at once that a divorce should be granted to the plaintiff. After signing the decree the Justice indorsed on the papers "The County Clerk is directed to seal the papers and to keep them sealed until the interlocutory judgment."

It is adjudged and decreed that it shall be lawful for the said Emma Story to marry again as she may see fit, and that this decree, and it shall not be lawful for the said Emma Story to marry again until the said Emma Story shall be actually dead.

When the three months has expired the plaintiff may make application to the Supreme Court for a final decree.

SUN ALUMNI DINNER.

Graduates of This Office Tell of the Times They Used to Have.

The Sun Alumni Association, composed of graduates from THE SUN staff, who get together yearly to tell each other what good times they used to have, met last night for dinner at the Hotel Knickerbocker. There were about forty-five of the graduates present when Christopher Fitzgerald, president of the association, took the head of the table, and others dropped in during the course of the dinner. Paul Dana came in late in the evening, and John Kenney of the Comptroller's office proposed that the graduates rise and drink to the memory of the "grand old man of THE SUN" and in honor of the fact that in a few days he would be known to the tribute to his father. Among those present were Justice Willard Olmsted, Frank O'Brien, secretary to the Mayor; John H. O'Brien, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; William A. Willis, assistant secretary to the Mayor; Lieut. Leary, Commissioner of the Police; Daniel Slattery, secretary of the Police Commissioner; Clifton Sherman of the Hartford Courant; and C. V. Van Anden of the New York Times.

An Attachment Against E. H. M. Roehr.

Deputy Sheriff Altman has received an attachment from Brooklyn against Edward H. M. Roehr, lawyer, of 258 Broadway, who has been missing for some time. It is for \$2,500 and is in favor of Thomas C. Winkler, Judge Thomas of Brooklyn granted it. The Sheriff went to Mr. Roehr's office at 258 Broadway, but found nothing to levy upon.

QUEEN'S JAIL A JOKE.

Grand Jury Thinks It's Time the Jokers Were Overhauled.

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," sang the melancholy second story man as he sauntered out of his lockless cell in the Queens county jail, wrenched off a few rotten iron bars in front of the jail window and leaping lightly to the ground went out to the Jamaica races to play a sure thing. He got back in time for dinner at night, however.

To keep his prisoners from straying away altogether Sheriff Herbert S. Harvey is compelled to give them pie with each meal and furnish the more fastidious with cigarettes. But occasionally when the roll is called other boarders are among the missing.

The Queens county Grand Jury handed to Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the county court yesterday a presentment in which the Grand Jury seek to put out one of the jokers of Greater New York. They want the jails of the jail stopped up. They declare that the inmates are a nuisance and a contempt among the criminals who are supposed to be confined behind their walls. Among other things in connection with the jail the Grand Jury set forth:

"We find that the looks on the cells are wholly useless and out of repair and that bars and screens on the windows are rotten from rust and insecure. They want a wall fifteen feet high built around the jail in place of the present rickety board fence, and they also find that in view of the number of prisoners in the jail and the insecure condition of that institution there are not half enough keepers. They recommend that the succeeding Grand Jury bring before them the officials of New York who are responsible.